

Established 1870.

Our patrons have the benefit of our superior skill and long experience in the specialty. Hawkes' glasses, from the beginning, have had a most wonderful sale, increasing from year to year until they are now sold from ocean to ocean.

These Glasses are Never Peddled

Made as Good as New.
g Optician, 12 Whitehall S

D WHISKY
CURED,
104 1/2 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Saved from a Drunkard's Grave.
West Union, S. C., March 13, 1885.
B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir:
I suppose you think I have forgotten you, but I never will, for I am satisfied that you have saved me from a drunkard's grave. I do not understand how you medicine did it, but it and nothing else did the good work.
J. C. MICKLE
sept-4m

orn
h."

rich. Some people think the pop-
ular is due to luck. They're mis-
tudy of the tastes of men and
of our Clothing that attracts
at low prices. Our counters are piled
and luck did not put them there
misfits, especially our
set, Gray Worsted. Have
& CALLAWAY
Furnishings,
1111 N. 1ST STREET.

NEW EXPOSITION SCHEDULES.
The Consolidated Announces Permanent
Exposition Schedules.
Route No. One.
Marietta and Decatur Street—
Fifteen minute schedule from end
of Marietta street and of Decatur street
leaving ends of line at 15, 30, 45 and 60
minutes and every thirty minutes, the
train arriving at 5:15 a. m. and every
thirty minutes thereafter.
First car leaves Marietta street for ex-
position at 5:30 a. m. and every thirty min-
utes thereafter until 10 p. m.
Last car leaves exposition for Marietta
at 10 p. m.
First car leaves Grant street on Decatur
street for exposition at 5:30 a. m. and every
thirty minutes until 10 p. m.
Last car leaves exposition for Decatur

Route No. Two.
Jackson, Walker and Edgewood avenues
effect September 27th—
First car leaves exposition grounds for
Holderness street at 5:15 a. m., then every
thirty minutes until 8:00 p. m., then every
fifteen minutes until 11:00 p. m.
First car leaves Holderness street for ex-
position at 6:00 a. m., and every fifteen
minutes until 5:45 p. m., and then every
thirty minutes until 11:15 p. m. A trans-
fer car meets each car at Holderness
street until 8:15 p. m. and runs to West
end cemetery.

Route No. Four.

Inman Park, West End and Peachtree
 First car leaves Inman Park for exposition
 at 10:15 a. m. and every thirty minutes
 until 10:45 p. m. A car leaves Inman Park
 for town at 10:45 p. m. Last car leaves
 Inman Park for town at 11:30 p. m.
 First car leaves West End for exposition
 at 10:30 a. m. and every thirty minutes
 until 1:30 p. m.
 Last car leaves exposition for West End
 at 11:15 p. m.
 First car leaves Broad and Marietta for
 West End at 5:22 a. m. and every fifteen
 minutes until 8:22 p. m., then every thirty
 minutes until 11:30 p. m.
 First car leaves Inman Park for West
 End at 6 a. m. and every thirty minutes
 until 8:30 p. m.

Route No. Five.
Capitol avenue and Peachtree—
First car leaves End Capitol avenue for
exposition at 6:00 a. m. and every fifteen
minutes until 8:15 p. m., then every thirty
minutes until 11:00 p. m.
Last car leaves exposition for Capitol
avenue at 11:07 p. m.

Route No. Six.
To Decatur—
First car leaves Broad and Marietta
avenue at 6:00 a. m. and every thirty minutes un-
til 7:45 p. m. Next car leaves at 8:20 p. m.
and every forty minutes until 9:40 p. m.
First car leaves Decatur at 5:50 and every
thirty minutes until 9:30, then every forty
minutes until 10:30. On Saturday night

First car leaves Atlanta at 10:30 p. m. and
 leaves Decatur at 11:00 p. m.

Route No. Eight.

Fair and Peachtree streets—
 First car leaves Grant park via Hunter
 fair and Peachtree to exposition at 5:30
 a. m. and every twenty minutes until 10:
 a. m., then every forty minutes until 10:
 p. m.

Last car leaves exposition for Grant
 park at 11 p. m.

Cars pass the corner of Broad and M
 at each way on the 20, 40 and 60

Route No. Ten.

Fryor and Peachtree—
 First car leaves Clark university for ex
 position at 5:37 a. m. and every thirty min

First car leaves Grant park for exposition
5:52 a. m. and every thirty minutes un-
til 10:37 p. m.
Last car leaves exposition for Clark uni-
versity and Grant park at 11:22 p. m. Also
every seven one-half minutes to Al-
lendale.

Route No. Eleven.
Washington, Courtland and Boulevard (O-
rest September 27th).
First car leaves Washington street for
exposition at 6:32 a. m. and every fifteen
minutes until 8:37 p. m.; then every thirty
minutes until 10:07 p. m.
Last car leaves exposition for Washing-
ton street at 10:52 p. m.

Route No. Thirteen.

West Hunter, Houston and Boulevard (West September 27th)—
First car leaves West Hunter for exposition at 6:30 a. m. and every twenty minutes until 11 p. m.
Last car leaves exposition for West Hunter at 10:20 p. m.
These are the very systematic schedules announced yesterday by the Consolidated Street Railway Company, in effect during the entire period of the exposition. The schedules were arranged with a view to giving the most satisfactory service to all interested in the exposition company. By schedule seventy-five cars per day will be run to the exposition grounds. The schedules were carefully prepared.

IN THE BLOOM OF YOUTH.
Miss Hettie McCord died last night at her home in Newwood. She was twenty years of age. A young lady well known in this city; died at night at 9 o'clock at the home of her father, Mr. Robert McCord, in Edgewood. Miss McCord had been ill for only a few days and her death was unexpected. The cause of death was pneumonia, which was contracted, but will probably occur Friday. The interment will be at Oakland.

Joyner Getting Well.
Mrs. Huletta Joyner, who received severe cuts at the explosion grounds Monday night, recovering well yesterday and is doing much better last night. He is at the Grand Hotel, and is doubtless be able to leave in a few days.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

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 Daily, per month, .25
 Sunday, per year, \$1.00
 Sunday, per month, .10
 Weekly, per year, \$1.00
 Weekly, per month, .10

Where To Find The Constitution.
 The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Co.
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 102 Vine St.
 NEW YORK—Irwin's, corner Broadway
 and Sixth Street.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams
 Street; Great Northern Hotel.
 DENVER, COLO.—Hammer & Kendrick.
 CUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
 ANSBAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.
 Do not pay the carriers. We have regu-
 lar collectors.

12 CENTS PER WEEK.
 For The Constitution, or 20 cents per
 month, or \$2.00 per year, per week
 The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or
 cents per calendar month, delivered to
 your address by carrier in the city of At-
 lanta. Send in your name at once.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution
 Building, sole advertising managers for all
 literary outside of Atlanta.

FOR \$2.00

The Constitution may be had for the bal-
 ance of the year.

DURING THE COMING three months
 the eyes of the people of the United States
 will be upon Atlanta, because of the great
 position. Visitors of note will be here
 on all sections, making Atlanta, for the
 time being, the news center of the union.
 The NEW CONSTITUTION will assemble
 during the same period, giving character
 to the presidential contest of 1896. In the
 deliberations of that body every citizen
 will be interested, for its decisions will
 be either for or against the people.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE will meet
 October, the closing session, in which
 the great measures will be pushed to
 final action. Those who wish to keep
 up to date on state history, and those who
 will be the taxes to pay, will be fully in-
 formed through The Constitution about
 all that is going on.

THE FALL ELECTIONS in Kentucky
 and other states will mark the battle be-
 tween the people and the bondholders. In
 a way, the people will be the victors.
 The greatest interest, and no pains or
 expense will be spared by The Constitu-
 tion to photograph the events of the day.

THE STRUGGLE between the
 CONFEDERATE and the UNION columns will trace
 out to day the struggle of Americans
 gain freedom from European rule.

TWO DOLLARS.
 At this week to The Constitution will
 be the paper to cover the time in which
 these important events are transpiring,
 and in your order at once.

Atlanta Hotel Keepers.
 And those who desire taking boarders
 during the exposition should keep The Con-
 stitution for sale to their guests.

It will be impossible to do without it, as
 every morning it will give a full directory
 of the city, thus adding strangers in making
 good use of their time. Application for rates and
 terms will be promptly answered.

Strangers Visiting the City.
 Paying 6 cents a month can have The Con-
 stitution delivered to them every morn-
 ing.

No one can do without The Constitution
 during the next four months.

FOR FIVE CENTS
 you can get a full and complete history of
 the origin and development of the Cotton
 States and International exposition.
 The Constitution of Sunday, September
 24, containing forty-eight pages, gives a
 full history, pictorially illustrated.
 A picture of President Collier.
 Pictures in groups of all the directors.
 Pictures of the main buildings and odd
 features.

The papers will be wrapped and sent pre-
 paid to any address for 5 cents.

Another Five Cents
 will get The Constitution of September
 24, containing the full proceedings of the
 exercises of the Cotton States and
 International exposition.

PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 26, 1895.

Cleveland and the Third Term.

The third-term movement progresses.
 The big office holders—the men who pre-
 tend to be Mr. Cleveland's friends—are
 tumbling over each other in their efforts
 to show that the third-term "boogey" is
 myth and a fraud. They lift their anx-
 ious eyebrows and ask why in the world
 third term should be so much worse
 than a second term. What is the differ-
 ence?

This sort of manipulation is decidedly
 silly when we remember that Mr. Cleve-
 land, when he was first elected, was
 regarded as a second term as something
 dangerous and made a strong argument
 in favor of only one term for the presi-
 dent of the republic. There was no
 question in what Mr. Cleveland said, but
 after he moved into William Schieffelin
 ext door to Wall—and became the at-
 torney of this bond syndicate crowd, his
 laws underwent a decided change. Al-
 though he had opposed a second term,
 he accepted a second nomination. He
 was defeated. Then, accepting a third
 nomination, he was elected on a plat-
 form that stood for everything the peo-
 ple desired.

All his confidential friends are now
 in favor of a third term. As we have
 said, the big office holders are tumbling
 over each other in their efforts to be
 first to declare for a third term for Mr.
 Cleveland; presently the swarm of small
 office holders will add to the claims, and
 before the year is out, even before the
 pool wave comes, we shall have upon
 our hands a third-term campaign even
 more serious than that inaugurated by
 the friends of poor General Grant, who
 found himself and "all his house"—to
 go back to Shakespeare—wrecked at the
 end of it.

What, then, is the Cleveland pro-
 gramme? Why, if he finds the people
 opposing it, he will decline in the same
 easy and obscure language that mark-
 ed his warning to office holders to take
 no part in elections and to bring no in-
 fluence to bear on their friends in behalf

of the principles they uphold. Under
 those remarkable civil service rules a
 man is allowed to vote at the discretion
 of the government, but he cannot ad-
 vocate any policy.

In the face of this order, however, we
 see cabinet officers leaving their duties
 and tramping around the country for
 the purpose of informing the country
 that the democrats have been wrong
 all along, and that the republicans have
 been right. What sort of a spectacle
 is that for gods and men? A very sick-
 ening one for honest voters; a very sick-
 ening one for men who live any man-
 hood left.

But what of it? Why, nothing in the
 world! A few toadies who are trying
 to retain the favor of Mr. Cleveland are
 trying to make themselves conspicuous
 by advocating a third term. There is
 no Conkling among this sycophantic
 crowd, and more the pity. A man of
 Conkling's fiber would give an air of
 respectability to this third term, and
 this is what the affair needs. The
 movement in behalf of Grant was at
 least respectable. It had behind it a
 great soldier and a statesman of parts.

But this new third-term movement has
 behind it only the cabinet clerks, the
 cuckoos and the little band of toadies
 which seek to attract attention by pre-
 tending to accomplish the impossible.
 The impossible cannot be accomplish-
 ed, but the men who have their heads
 in the trough imagine that they can
 attract Mr. Cleveland's attention by
 clamoring for a third term. This is all
 that they can hope for. As Editor Wat-
 son says, a third term candidate can-
 not carry a single congressional district
 in the country. This may be an exag-
 geration, but it seems a useful purpose
 as outlining popular opposition to the
 third-term idea. The cliques and
 claqueurs care nothing for this. They do
 not care whether Mr. Cleveland could
 be elected to a third term or not. What
 they desire to do is to convince him of
 their loyalty by clamoring for a third
 term. This is human nature, and the
 display of it thus made would be an in-
 teresting exhibit if it could be put in
 one of the fish tanks at the government
 building. Unfortunately it is too nume-
 rous and too widespread to be compressed
 into a water tank, and we can only refer
 to the matter in a loose and an ineffect-
 ual way.

The great prospect of a third term
 for any candidate are as far off and
 as full of honey as ever they were. We
 presume that Mr. Cleveland understands
 the situation clearly. If he finds that
 the toady politicians are able to re-
 nominate him, he will accept the nomina-
 tion as a sign that he is the only man
 above ground who can save the country.
 If he finds that the toady politicians
 have reckoned without their host, he
 will come out and magnanimously de-
 clare that he was never a candidate for
 a third term and that he would never
 have accepted the nomination.

Meanwhile, the people are preparing
 to shoulder another load of bonds.

The Chickamauga Speeches.

The New York Sun, in a moment of
 irritability caused by the hot wave, gets
 off the following:

The gutteral language of Governor
 Oates, of Alabama, at the Chattanooga
 celebration, in denunciation of the brave
 and true men who, forty years ago, were
 the leaders in the great American anti-slavery
 movement, was a disgrace to the gray uni-
 form which he wore at the celebration.
 This is not a fit time, and that was not
 a fit place, for any southern man to revive
 the utterances of malignant traitors that
 were uttered before the war by pro-slavery
 speechmakers who afterwards fought as
 secessionists. We do not know that a
 hangar like that of Governor Oates's, of
 Alabama, at Chattanooga has been delivered
 since the time when the late Robert Toombs
 was in the senate. Even Mr. Toombs put
 a check upon his tongue after he became
 a brigadier general in the Confederate
 army. Oates's friends ought to talk to him.
 Senator Bates, of Tennessee, was another
 indiscreet speaker at Chattanooga.

There were leading abolitionists who
 were not good citizens by any means,
 and Governor Oates doubtless knew
 that he was talking about. His speech
 and the speech of Senator Bates were
 just as much in order as was the utter-
 ance of Governor Woodbury, of Ver-
 mont, who said that the south would
 now have to teach her children that
 their fathers were in the wrong.

But it is unnecessary to waste time
 in hunting up an occasional discolor-
 note. The people and the orators at
 Chickamauga meant well. They are
 patriotic and loyal lovers of the flag,
 and they have no desire to revive the
 bitterness of the past. We agree with
 the Wilmington Messenger when it says:

The man who forgives is the man who is
 weak or a defamer. He never has injured.
 The man who is the assailant and slander-
 er ordinarily is the man who is unforgiv-
 ing. It is pleasant to know that the brave
 men on either side of the great war be-
 tween the states are the men who have
 "buried the hatchet" and the dividing is-
 sues are at peace. It is the irredeem-
 able and inflammatory demagogue, with the
 old issues of the war, who goes around
 in every campaign or through the
 columns of malicious and unpatriotic news-
 papers, tries to kindle afresh the fires of
 sectional hatred and to make the dividing
 causes prior to 1860-61 the leverage to
 hold him and party into power again.

The Sun's article is in bad taste, with
 a touch of ill-feeling. Why indulge in
 a fling at Robert Toombs in his grave?
 Toombs was a statesman and a soldier,
 whose record was spotless and whose
 devotion to the cause of popular liberty
 was never doubted. He may have been
 extreme at times, but not more extreme
 than the esteemed Sun "whose light
 shines for all."

The Brethren Awake.

Many of our northern and eastern
 contemporaries, including The Spring-
 field Republican, are inclined to do jus-
 tice to Professor Booker T. Washing-
 ton's address at the opening of the At-
 lanta exposition. To say the least, this
 is a little surprising, since the views
 set forth by this representative negro
 are, for the most part, those which The
 Constitution has felt called upon to pre-
 sent to the public for many years. The
 difference is that The Constitution has
 been trying to call a halt to the politi-
 cians, while Professor Washington's ad-
 dress appears to be directed more par-
 ticularly to the colored race.

There never has been but one race
 problem at the south, and that was how

the colored people could be influenced
 by the republican politicians. There
 was a time when this was a very serious
 problem. There was a time when the
 conservative people of the south were
 not sure of the temper and attitude of
 the negroes. But time has worked
 wonders in this direction. It has dem-
 onstrated that the negroes cannot be
 seriously influenced by those who are
 unfriendly to the people of the south.

But more than anything else, Professor
 Washington's eloquent address has
 exposed the scheme of outside interference.
 The occasional conflicts between
 whites and negroes are not more serious
 than the occasional conflicts between
 the whites or the conflicts between the
 blacks. The race question ceases to be
 important when such men as Professor
 Washington can give utterance to the
 sentiments that were embodied in his
 speech.

For this reason the event was a notable
 one in every respect. It was in the
 nature of a reassurance to the white
 friends of the negro, and it was a
 trumpet-blast to the negroes, calling
 their attention to the inevitable order
 of events which belong to racial im-
 provement.

We are surprised and likewise glad
 that our northern brethren interpret
 this eloquent speech aright.

September and October Weather.

The frequently predicted cool wave has
 not yet made its appearance in the south
 Atlantic states, and it is probable that
 there will be many more hot days for
 weeks to come.

The New York Herald, the best
 weather authority in the country, gives
 the following summary and explanation:

A similar but less extended and appar-
 ently less protracted spell of September
 weather was recorded in 1881, extended mainly
 over the upper Mississippi valley, the Ohio
 valley and Tennessee, the middle Atlantic
 states and the lower lake region. In that
 year there were officially reported in Sep-
 tember such remarkable maximum read-
 ings as 101 degrees at Cincinnati, 101 at
 Philadelphia, 101 at Baltimore, 100 at New
 York and 94 at Chicago. But these records
 were made in the first week of September,
 and the intense heat was not so prolonged
 in the east as it has been this year. It will
 therefore be found that the present spell
 of torrid weather has never been exceeded
 in extent and duration and severity during
 the equinoctial week of September. The
 great bureau on Saturday issued an
 special bulletin showing that the hot wave ex-
 ceeded any previous records for the sec-
 ond ten days of September, the maximum
 temperature being 104 degrees at Concor-
 dia, La., for nine days; 102 at Omaha, Neb.,
 for eight days; 104 at Sioux City, Ia., for
 six days, and from 90 to 100 at twenty other
 places for ten days.

An exact account of the cause of intense
 and protracted "hot waves" is very difficult,
 if not impossible, in the present state of
 meteorology. It is not at all certain that
 the heat is due to the flow of the sun's
 excessive radiation of the sun's heat, though
 this may indirectly have much to do with
 their formation. It will be noted that since
 the first of September the wind has been
 from the west, and the flow of the sun's
 west wind has been able to cross the
 Alleghenies, because the ridge of high
 pressures in the Atlantic states and their
 offshoot, including the western portion of
 the Atlantic ocean, has served as a barrier
 to the eastward advance of depressions.
 This distribution of pressure, a condition
 generally observed during periods of in-
 tensity, is directly due to a prevalence of a
 high and steady pressure in the central
 and western portions of the north Atlantic,
 by which also the circulation of the air is
 wind air from the tropics over our south-
 ern and gulf coasts into the interior of the
 United States is quickened and maintained
 for several days. But the direct cause of
 the great heat waves must be looked for
 in the movements of the upper atmosphere,
 of which as yet very little is actually known.

So this is the longest and severest
 spell of hot weather ever known in the
 east in September!

The Herald goes on to say that Octo-
 ber will probably be warmer than
 usual in the eastern states. In the mean-
 time, Professor Wiggins, of Ottawa,
 Canada, has predicted that his big storm
 announced for last Saturday is bound to
 come, though somewhat belated. He
 says:

The present conjunction of the planets is
 causing the greatest cyclone that has ever
 been witnessed on the American continent.
 The public seem to forget the earth is a
 planet, that three-fourths of its surface is
 water, and that is telegraphic communi-
 cation only over about one-tenth of its sur-
 face. If anything is predicted in the
 great storms and tidal waves from plan-
 etary conjunctions, this must be without a
 doubt the greatest storm of history. I at-
 tribute its slow movement to its great
 strength and the wide area of its barom-
 eter. The greater a storm is the slower it
 moves. I have made my prediction solely
 of reference whatever to the New World
 continent, and I will add another, that it
 of Fundy that induced me to make this pre-
 diction.

Wiggins may or may not be right.
 He is a "hit or miss" prophet. But the
 Herald never makes a mistake in its
 general weather predictions, and it is
 safe to say that we may expect very
 few cool days between now and the
 1st of November.

What Shall Be Done with China?

According to advices received in Lon-
 don from Peking, the entire province of
 Chang-Wang has been placarded with
 anti-foreign and anti-Christian proclama-
 tions.

China has always presumed too much
 upon her numerical strength, but she
 may go too far. The first Napoleon said
 that no nation would ever attempt to
 conquer the Chinese because there were
 too many of them, but it may be put
 down as a settled fact that when the
 Chinese make themselves too obnoxious
 to the Christian world Europe and
 America, acting in concert, would make
 very short work of the celestial kingdom.

If China continues to encourage the
 anti-foreign sentiment, and slaughter
 Christian missionaries and their con-
 verts, the Christian nations will send
 their combined fleets and armies there
 and overrun the land, and carve it out
 among themselves. It is entirely within
 the range of probability that China will
 be wiped off the world's map and
 carved into provinces under British,
 American, German and French rule.
 Her fate will be that of Africa unless
 she speedily mends her ways.

Christian civilization cannot stand
 still. It will make its way peacefully if
 it can, forcibly if it must. When the
 gospel and commerce fall to spread, then
 the sword must do its perfect work.
 Only the fittest of the nations will sur-

vive; the unfit must perish or accept the
 yoke of others.

Spain and Our Missionaries.

In yesterday's Constitution we briefly
 alluded to the unfriendly action of Spain
 in refusing to allow the American mis-
 sionaries to return to the Caroline
 Islands.

Here are the facts in the case: Our
 missionaries have been in the Caroline
 Islands for thirty years longer than the
 Spaniards have had a clear title to the
 islands. Some time ago the missionaries
 were driven out by Spanish military
 operations against the natives. Spain
 paid them an indemnity of \$17,500 for
 their property destroyed, thus recognizing
 their right to be there, and now
 forbids them to return.

The attitude of Spain should not be
 overlooked by our government. She de-
 layed paying the Mora claim and begged
 out of paying the interest, and she has
 been very tardy in making apologies for
 her insults to our flag.

Why should we submit to these annoy-
 ances any longer? Let us give Cuba a
 little timely aid by recognizing the na-
 tive army of belligerents, and notify
 the Spaniards that they must let our
 missionaries and other citizens alone.

Let Them Get Out and Stay Out!

As might have been expected, the
 Grace-Fairchild faction of the New
 York democracy kicked up a row in the
 Syracuse convention.

The Grace-Fairchild men evidently
 went to the convention with the determi-
 nation to control it or "bust." They did
 not control it, and had to accept the
 latter alternative.

The insubordinate and turbulent spirit
 of this faction has made trouble from
 the first. It organized the anti-snapper
 convention in the last presidential year,
 and went counter to the regularly or-
 ganized convention of the regular de-
 mocracy. Last year the Grace-Fairchild
 men of the New York municipal
 election and refused to vote for Hill,
 who had been nominated by one of the
 fairest and squarest democratic con-
 ventions ever held in New York.

It is at the same old game. The Syra-
 cuse convention made every effort to
 conciliate these kickers, and even adopt-
 ed currency and administration plank
 to suit them. This, however, was a
 foregone conclusion in a state which is
 dominated by the greatest money center
 on the continent.

But the Grace-Fairchild men would
 not be satisfied. They raged against
 Tammany, and finally bolted because
 they could not accept the basis of rep-
 resentation proposed. They will put out
 a ticket on all local issues and, perhaps,
 act with the republicans in the state
 election, but they hope that those pestiferous
 frauds will get out of the democratic
 party, and stay out. They are in the
 way, and under no circumstances can
 they be trusted. Let them go bodily into
 the republican camp. They have no
 business in the ranks of the regular
 democracy.

Mr. Cleveland's latest order introduces
 the English style in the state department,
 don't you know? But if that order last
 don't holders warning them against exercising
 their influence in political matters, it will
 be short lived.

The Chicago cold wave got lost on the
 way.

A cold wave that is hotter than the warm
 wave is a great boon to the weather
 prophet.

Bowler seems to be a bigger man than
 Carlisle, and we expect he is.

The "democratic" goldbugs now claim
 that if Hardin is elected it will be because
 Bradley refused to continue the joint de-
 bate. This is the funniest argument we
 have yet heard. If Bradley's views had
 been those of the people we should have
 heard nothing of his retirement.

The cold wave lost itself in Kohlsta's
 versatile oven.

When a cold wave becomes a hot one
 the weather prophets always have some
 plausible excuse ready. We have not seen
 the latest excuse, but we have no doubt
 that it is built on the scientific plan.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. James Creelman writes from At-
 lanta to The New York World: "This ex-
 position is a serious effort to attract
 other capital and skilled labor. The last
 years of pistol carrying and duelling, of
 intolerance of political opinion and jeal-
 ousy of northern enterprise have vanished.
 The spirit of the New York World is
 under the earth awaiting northern settlers
 and capitalists, yet money is scarce and
 brings 10 to 12 per cent interest on first-
 class security."

Only one thing is plain beyond doubt in
 all the fog of reports and contradictions
 that surround the gold question. The
 Spaniards find plenty of employment
 for over sixty thousand troops. A corres-
 pondent of The New York Herald, who has
 been on the ground for some time, says
 that the balance of trade would be
 against the insurgents. The numbers of
 the latter can only be conjectured, but
 when their tactics are considered, it will
 be seen that a great force is required
 to furnish plenty of employment for the
 Spaniards.

Says The Boston Transcript: "Mr. Poul-
 tney Bigelow, in his series of articles on
 the German war of liberation now in course
 of publication in Harper's Magazine, ap-
 proaches the fact that Napoleon was 'the
 son of a Corsican attorney' nor does Mr.
 Bigelow write in the spirit of sympathy
 for the king of the world. We should
 fear too much familiarity with Kaisers had
 made Mr. Bigelow monarchial but for
 the clearness with which he sets forth the
 incapacity of the king of the world. Napoleon
 conquered so often. One of these con-
 quered monarchs, the king of Prussia, was
 the great-grandfather of the present
 emperor of Germany. He was a poor crea-
 ture: a martinet on the drill ground and an
 incapable on the battlefield. Napoleon said
 that he was a corporal's query. Would
 the present Kaiser be found in actual ser-
 vice more or less military than his great-
 grandfather?"

It is said that a very remarkable illus-
 tration of the benign and wholesome in-
 fluence of vegetation on climates has re-
 cently been supplied by the French in Al-
 geria. They had planted some millions of
 eucalyptus trees in that colony, with the
 result that these great swarms of the
 stagnant impurities hitherto prevailing,
 and had tended to purify both the earth
 and the air.

Shooting Prisoners.

London, September 25.—The Standard
 prints a dispatch from Madrid saying that
 the Spaniards are treating the insurgents
 in Cuba with increasing severity, especially
 the leaders of the rebel bands engaged in
 burning the plantations, many of whom
 have been summarily court-martialed and
 shot.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Love Songs.

Her tender little hand
 That might not lift a lily's wind-blown
 Seeking my own in all the darkened land,
 Is strong to lift me up!

Two roses might hide it away;
 Its downy whiteness—hiding it away;
 But lo! how lightly does that dear hand
 hold

The life of me today!
 Gentle, and sweet, and strong—
 If sundered from my life that hand
 should be,

I would not mourn its tender touches long—
 Reaching from heaven to me!
 Because I love you, dear,
 Much sorrow do I bear;

Yet joyfully those sorrows meet,
 And with my heart I hold them sweet—
 Because I love you, dear!

Because I love you, dear,
 No jeweled crowns I wear;
 But crowns of cruellest thorns to me
 Are soft as roses' wreaths could be—
 Because I love you, dear!

Because I love you, dear,
 I tread the darkness here;
 Sweet flowers blossom in the snow,
 And loveliest lights in darkness glow,
 Because I love you, dear!

Poor Fellow!

Poets have an awful time
 When they tackle modern rhyme—
 When they get their thoughts together
 For a sonnet on the weather!

If they sing a burning sun,
 Blizzards strike and make them run!
 If they write of snow and sleet,
 Comes a day of burning heat!

Makes no difference what they say,
 Always comes the other way!

Locating the Murder.

"Here," said the ancient inhabitant, "is
 the place where the murder was commit-
 ted."
 "Killed in cold blood, was he?"
 "No; in Pine Thicket."
 "Not right down?"
 "No; he was shot up!"

A Writer for the Papers.

"I always said John was a-goin' to make
 his mark in the world," said the old gentle-
 man.

"What's been a-doin' of now?"
 "Well, a place for his name on what he
 tells folks he's the best butcher in town, and
 no one else so cheap!"

OPENING DAY NOTES.

Wilmington Messenger: We have read
 the great Atlanta exposition by Georgia's
 native poet, Frank L. Stanton. It has
 some very noticeable and felicitous
 touches, and the whole poem is
 running over with patriotic ardor and
 the spirit of the day. To be appreciated
 it should be read as a whole.

FREEDOM FOR CUBA

Sentiment is Strong Among the People of Atlanta.

PROMINENT ATLANTIAN VIEWS

The article in yesterday's Paper Generally Indorsed in the City. What Atlantians Think.

The article in yesterday's Constitution on the petition which Llorens has been circulating requesting congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents has attracted widespread attention in Atlanta. It seems that everybody wants to know what the citizens of Atlanta, of Georgia and of the entire United States, are thinking on the subject of the Cuban revolution. The article is in favor of the Cuban revolution, and in favor of the government according to them all the rights to buy arms and ammunition from our shores which it accords to an established nation.

That the United States wishes Cuba to be an independent country is a recognized fact. There is no other sentiment in the country. It has been so for fifty years. Yet, unless the revolutionists are recognized to that extent, which would permit them to buy arms from here, no sensible man knows that it is practical.



GENERAL BARTOLOME MASO.

It is impossible for them to succeed. It is true that Spain's financial condition is critical, that the country is almost on the verge of bankruptcy, yet Spain has 10,000,000 of Cuban outstanding bonds which afford to let go her ownership of the island. She will, therefore, strain every effort to send her troops to Cuba and suppress the rebellion, which she cannot do unless the Cubans are enabled to buy arms and ammunition.

The Cubans ask the United States to accede to the same rights which it accords to the Spaniards. Of course the question is whether or not the rebellion has reached a proportion sufficient to be recognized by the late war the confederacy made every possible effort to be recognized by European governments. It had established a government of its own and had a navy of its own. Of course the late war was the only nation in the world which recognized it. France went so far as to make the confederacy with arms and money. Now the Cubans have established what they term a government. They have elected a president, but the president is in New York. Under the constitution of the nation, or international law, the question will naturally arise as to whether or not the United States should accede to the Cubans as a body of insurgents who have no established government in the country in which they are in revolution.

France did not injure herself with the recognition of the confederate government. Her recognition may or may not have sympathized with the confederacy. But France simply made the seceding states the same as if they were a part of the United States government. We know that the majority of the inhabitants of Cuba are striving for independence. They have an army of men in the field now contending for independence with the force of Spain. He also stated upon what is presumed to be reliable authority that 200,000 men could be raised in the field if they had arms and ammunition.

Spain is divided in the United States as to whether or not Cuba should be annexed. But all Americans are in favor of the independence of Cuba, and believe that the Cubans should be allowed to make their own laws and sell and purchase from the United States.

The public sentiment has been sufficiently expressed throughout this country to bring the matter before congress immediately. It is assembled in December. It may be that administration, after its policy, will advise against the adoption of a resolution recognizing the Cuban revolution. There is a certain to be an enthusiastic sentiment in its favor and the indications are that the majority of the Cubans will be adopted, certainly if the Cubans continue to exhibit the strength and vigor which they have during the last months.

I talked with a number of prominent Atlantians yesterday and found the sentiment unanimously in favor of congress adopting such a resolution.

The Cubans have shown that pluck and endurance which entitle them to be recognized as belligerents by the United States. "Why should they not be?" France has recognized the confederacy ships during the late war. Why should we not sell Cuba arms, ammunition and even ships, if they want them? We have just made a sale of several ships to the Spanish government, to be

used in patrolling the coast of Cuba, and I think the revolutionists have exhibited sufficient strength and determination to entitle them to a similar recognition. The American people are all against Spain and in favor of the independence of Cuba. If we are simply hands-off in the matter and allow both sides to purchase from us what they will, I have no doubt that Cuba will become independent.

"We don't want Cuba as a part of this country any more than we want the Hawaiian Islands. We don't want to be infected with the lepers of Hawaii, neither do we want to be infected with the yellow fever of Cuba. We want neither as a part of our country, yet we want to see both independent and we want the trade of both. As it is now, Spain practically prohibits the sale of our goods to Cuba, but if they were independent our trade with it would be tremendous."

"The Spanish government has imposed upon the Cubans until it has stripped them of all they have," said President W. H. Venable, of the state senate yesterday, "and I am decidedly in favor of our government recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. We should simply take a neutral stand and allow the Cubans to struggle for their own independence, in which struggle I believe they will be successful. That is the only way to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. They are recognized to the extent of the extent of being permitted to purchase and ship from our ports arms and ammunition. I am opposed to the annexation of Cuba, but I want to see Cuba an independent country."

"I am glad to see this agitation in favor of the Cuban revolution," said Hon. M. B. Carroll, of Augusta, last evening, "but there is a question as to whether or not the rebellion has assumed that stage which will entitle it to recognition from a great government like ours, which has a solemn treaty with Spain. The recognition on the part of the United States government will practically mean an expression on the part of the government of sympathy with the revolutionists. It would be embarrassing to the government to express sympathy and then have the revolutionists defeated. It might be construed as an endorsement of the Cuban policy was construed. When we practically ordered the republican government of that country to re-establish the queen on her throne, we remember that President Dole refused to do so and said, 'What are you going to do about it?' We could do nothing except put the queen back on her throne by force. Therefore, we did nothing. Now it might be embarrassing for the government to violate her treaty with Spain by the recognition of the insurgents unless their uprising has assumed such proportion as to entitle them to recognition."

News from the election of the president has been watched for some days and the latest telegram from the United States that the assembly has unanimously approved Gomez and Maceo's recent proclamation of Bartolome Maso as president of the republic.

Seratin Sanchez, of Las Villas, is named as president; Maxim Gomez, minister of war; Salvador Cisneros, marquis of Sagua, minister of civil government; Manuel Sanguinetti, minister of foreign affairs; Benjamin F. Guerra, of finances; Ricardo Palma and Gonzalo de Quesada, diplomatic agents in the United States; Antonio Maceo, chief of the island; Jose Maceo, Ribet Capoti and Periquito Perez, major generals in command of divisions.

Lopez Recio, lately vice president of the autonomist party in the province of Puer to Principe, has been named prefect general or governor of the department of Camagney.

Maceo reported to have reached Las Tunas on his way to this province at the head of 3,000 men, and Gomez is expecting him at any moment.

It is said that a committee of five, appointed by the assembly to draft a constitution for the republic, has received until the latest telegram from the United States that the assembly has unanimously approved Gomez and Maceo's recent proclamation of Bartolome Maso as president of the republic.

A correspondent of The New York Herald, who visited the insurgent headquarters two days ago, succeeded in obtaining a brief interview with General Bartolome Maso, head of the new rebel government.

General Maso talked enthusiastically when approached upon the subject of the revolution, its growth and its future prospects.

"During the last war," said he, "we had more than 10,000 men in arms against the Spanish government, and the Cuban general ever led as many as 2,000 men into battle. And yet the struggle against the Spanish government was not a struggle of 10,000 men against 2,000 men. We have 22,000 in Las Villas, 10,000 in Camagney at least 7,000. But only about half of these are well armed, the remainder are simply equipped with single fire rifles, shotguns, muskets, revolvers and machetes."

Expect More Arms.

"However, when expeditions from abroad, which we are expecting daily, arrive, our entire force will soon be placed in fighting trim, and then active operations will commence. For the present we must keep upon the defensive, content ourselves with harassing the enemies' columns with small guerrilla forces and only make serious attacks upon them when we have the opportunity to seize a convoy or capture an outpost, where arms or munitions can be secured. Any other tactics would be for the present suicidal to us. We have besides everything to gain by delay—Spain all to lose. It suits our convenience to allow government columns to tire themselves against our forces around the country. While we lose comparatively no men in this way, yellow fever and dysentery daily claim their toll from the Spanish forces. How General Maceo said in a recent interview, 'Time will slowly drive Spain to desperation, and ultimately bring victory to the Cuban cause.' We only require patience and a little more ammunition."

The general denies that this is a race war, though he is ready to admit that "the colored element of the eastern provinces are the best way to remedy the existing wrongs of the island, though the great majority of them disapprove the existing government, are divided among themselves as to the best way to remedy the existing wrongs, but as a last resort, that Spain may grant autonomy."

Cuba and the United States.

General Maso has, he says, strong hopes that, "despite the vigilance at present displayed in the United States to prevent the shipment of arms for Cuba, President Cleveland may still be one of the first to recognize the belligerent rights of the revolution."

Today, despite President Cleveland's neutrality, or, more properly speaking, the friendly disposition of the United States toward Spain, as defined in the policy of Secretary Olney, President Maso says the Cubans get no thanks for it. On the contrary the press of the Peninsula grows more bitter from day to day in its editorial attacks upon the United States, and urges Minister Canovas to send a Spanish fleet to New York to ask President Cleveland to explain why he has not imprisoned Delegate Palma, Treasurer Guerra, Secretary Quacanda and other members of the Cuban junta.

By recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban republicans, Maso continued, "the United States would relieve herself of the unthankful task of doing police duty for the Spanish government, the majority of whose own warships and revenue cutters lie idle at anchorage in Cuban ports, and all of which are so far done absolutely nothing to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions upon the island. And belligerency once established, a new harbor would be opened up to American arms factories and American powder mills. The United States, in brief, has nothing to fear from Spain and much to win from Cuba." Questioned as to his views on annexation the general became uncommunicative.

A HUGE ASSEMBLY OUR LIVELY BOARD

A Monster Gathering of Negro Missionaries in Atlanta. Meeting This Afternoon.

WANT TO SAVE THE AFRICANS IT WAS CALLED YESTERDAY

Eight Hundred of Them Come from Every State in the Union To Hold a Convention Here.

The Colored Baptist Foreign Mission convention began its sixteenth annual session yesterday morning at the Friendship Baptist church, colored, on Mitchell street. Four hundred delegates, representing nearly every state in the union, attended the morning session. This number was greatly increased during the afternoon by the arrival from every direction of other delegates. More will reach the city today and tomorrow. The convention is booked to hold until Tuesday, but may complete its labors by Sunday night.

Yesterday morning's session was opened with praise service conducted by Rev. J. C. Daniels, A. M., Columbia, S. C. At 10 o'clock the holy ghost meeting was conducted by Rev. H. W. Bowen, of Columbus, Miss.

Following this was delivered the address of welcome by Rev. J. B. Davis, of this city. In the course of his remarks Rev. Davis bade the visitors a warm and cordial welcome in behalf of the convention. He said the gates were thrown open to all and they must enjoy their stay. Alluding to the exposition he characterized it as the highest of the world's exhibitions. He said the negro race had entered into the spirit of the enterprise with marked interest, showing a degree of pride and self-respect and possibilities to attain distinction in every line of business by many effort. He spoke in glowing terms of the exposition and the people who conceived and carried it out so successfully.

He admonished the convention to deliberate in a holy spirit and to ripen its action by prayer.

Rev. W. Dixon, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., responded in behalf of the convention. He said they were in the midst of a great work, and that the people of Atlanta, and from the hospitable and warm welcome that had been accorded them, he was sure the convention would be successful in its holy work and the delegates would have a most pleasant and instructive sojourn here. He had heard much about the big exposition, as all the others had, and he was sure the year was timely and appropriate. He was anxious to see the big show, and especially the negro department. There is a world of things in it to show the negro race the capability of doing and in turn to encourage the race to better and higher effort.

Rev. Dixon is a prominent divine in the Baptist church of Brooklyn, and his oratory to very marked degree. According to the programme of exercises Rev. A. M. Newman, D.D., of Shreveport, La., was to have delivered an introductory sermon at 11 a. m. On account of his inability to reach here before today, however, the sermon was postponed until this morning at the same hour. This divine is among the ablest members of the convention.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, when the general board meeting, rallying to the states, and the foreign delegates. At 8 o'clock last night the church was crowded by delegates and members to listen to the address of the president, Rev. E. C. Morris, of Helena, Ark. The address was a splendid composition and reflected credit upon the president of this large body.

The address over a conference of the three national bodies in the convention was held to consider the propriety of having but one national convention.

About the Body.

The Colored Baptist Foreign Mission convention is possibly one of the largest religious organizations in the United States. Its membership numbers several thousand, embracing all of the states and territories in this government. The organization is one of the most advanced thinkers, eminent theologians, eloquent orators, able writers and philosophers that are to be found among the colored people. There is certainly no more distinguished and representative body among the colored people than this convention.

The body was organized at Montgomery, December, 1880, with a fair representation, chiefly from the south. This was but a nucleus about which successfully grew the convention, until it attained its present proportions. It is expected that the delegates will be here during the deliberations of the body. The object of banding together in this body is to do missionary work in far-off Africa, among the natives. Under the work of this organization five missions in Africa are being successfully sustained and are doing a good work. The board of missions is located at Richmond, Va. Rev. J. B. Davis, Jr., is the chairman. The main feature of the mission work is to establish and conduct religious schools in Africa. The property acquired by the organization aggregates in value more than \$30,000.

There are three distinctive bodies in this one organization, viz: The foreign mission convention, of which Rev. T. C. Morris is president; the National Baptist convention, for the publication of works, etc., of which Rev. M. Vann of Chattanooga is president; and the Baptist educational convention, whose object is to establish schools, etc. Of the latter Rev. F. F. Morris, of Lynchburg, Va., is president. The two latter bodies are comparatively new. The object of the three has a separate board to conduct its business, and the delegates are the same to all the conventions.

At the last convention held in Montgomery, a committee from each body was appointed to devise a plan as well as ways and means to consolidate the bodies, and to place one board in charge to conduct them as efficiently as they are being conducted by the three boards. This committee was in conference yesterday and discussed the question of consolidation at length. It appears that there is some opposition to the amalgamation, but not enough to prevent a successful consummation of the plan to bring all into one. This question is the most important one to come up at this meeting. It will be settled once and forever, said one of the delegates yesterday. A movement to this end has been working from year to year since the younger organizations came into life. Most of the opposition has been withdrawn.

The officers of the mission convention are as follows: President, E. C. Morris, Helena, Ark.; vice presidents, one from each state; secretary, Dr. S. T. Clanton, New Orleans; treasurer, Dr. E. K. Love, Savannah; corresponding secretary, Rev. J. L. Dart, Charleston, S. C. The executive board is the same as the board of missions at Richmond.

There is a good prospect of a lively time at a special meeting of the board of police commissioners to be held this afternoon. The special meeting was called yesterday by Chairman Johnson for the purpose of considering the question raised by the Federation of Trades as to the employment of Pinkerton detectives during the exposition. It seems that there is a difference of opinion among the members of the board of commissioners as to just what should be done about the matter, which difference brought about several lively discussions yesterday, followed by the writing of several cards on the subject.

The Federation of Trades raised the point that it was contrary to the laws of the state and the city for the board of commissioners to employ non-residents to do police or detective work in the city or state. The matter has brought to the attention of the board last Saturday. The chairman referred the matter to the city attorney, Judge Anderson, who rendered an opinion to the effect that the city could employ non-residents to furnish information which would be useful to the regular police and detective force in the prevention of crime.

Monday night Chairman Johnson communicated the decision of the city attorney to the board of police commissioners. He said the committee called on the chairman at his store on Alabama street. Just what took place at that meeting seems to be in some doubt. As a result of the meeting a lively row is now on in the board of commissioners.

In Tuesday's Constitution there appeared an article stating that a meeting between the chairman and the Federation committee had been held. The statements printed as to what took place were furnished by the Constitution by Chairman Johnson over the telephone, in answer to an inquiry, and by Chairman W. B. Morrison and two other members of the board of police commissioners. Messrs. Teat and Blount, in person, who called on a Constitution representative later in the night.

Chairman Johnson said that there would not be a special meeting of the board to consider the matter. He said that Mr. Branan and Captain English did not think the complaint of the Federation a proper one, and that their opinion in the matter was that the city had the right to employ Pinkerton or other detectives. He said that Mr. Branan had told him that he didn't want to do with the matter.

The Federation committee stated that they had called on Mr. Johnson and were told that the board would not hold a meeting to consider the matter. The committee stated that they had called on Mr. Johnson and were told that the board would not hold a meeting to consider the matter.

The board divided.

The committee said that it would not wait on the board, but had decided to apply at once for restraining order restraining the city to show its authority or employing the Pinkerton detective in the face of the city and state laws on the subject. The committee authorized Mr. Johnson to call on Mr. Johnson and Mayor King favored the dismissal of the Pinkerton man if the law was being violated. The committee said that Captain English and Mr. Johnson had called on the board and that the board had failed to agree to have a special meeting, and that the committee was going to lay the matter before the board at its regular meeting, the second Monday in October.

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The



Yesterday the last piece of plaster was placed in the dome of the woman's building, and before night half the scaffolding was taken down. Miss Sheldon and Miss Temple were a look of satisfaction as the last piece was placed and the work of tearing down the scaffolding began, and so did the other ladies who have been awaiting anxiously the end of this work. Miss Sheldon arrived a few days ago to witness the putting on of the finishing touches. When asked if she was satisfied with the result she said: "Well, it could have been better. You see we thought all the time that the plaster and all the necessary materials were here and the failure of this to arrive in time caused us considerable dismay, as well as delay. We would have had everything finished long before the opening day if our materials had not been delayed in transit. It is, however, finished at last and I think it is very pretty."

Miss Temple and Miss Sheldon leave this morning for Washington. They have an extensive business in that city and will immediately begin work on other contracts.

The dome was seen and commented upon by a number of the ladies of the board as well as members of visiting committees who are at work in the building with their own hands. Every one who gazed through the network of scaffolding thought it beautiful in the extreme, and many were the praises and compliments showered upon the two ladies.

Now the work in the building can be rapidly pushed forward. The large cases which could not be carried within on account of the scaffolding will be unpacked and installed today.

Several of the congresses that were to be held in the hall this week had to be postponed on account of its not being finished. But it is with great interest that Mrs. Louie Gordon watches the progress of the work.

Some kind and appreciative person presented this same Mrs. Gordon with a handsome roller top desk and chair, to be used in her office in the assembly hall, yesterday. Mrs. Gordon was notified yesterday afternoon that there was a desk waiting for her occupancy in the hall. She moved her effects over immediately and is now at home to her many visitors there.

The ladies of the woman's board and the visiting committee have been requested by the board of managers to be present in the auditorium today at 9 o'clock to participate in the ceremony of the opening.

Crook Kitchen Will Be Opened Today. Today the Crook Kitchen will be formally opened to the public by a elegant luncheon in compliance to the woman's board of managers. Every arrangement has been made to make the occasion one of elegance and pleasure and the menu served will be one to tempt the most fastidious. The kitchen in its quaint architecture and decorations, as well as being one of the most unique features of the woman's department, will be its greatest source of revenue. The structure is entirely of logs in the natural state and presents an exterior appearance in accordance with interior arrangements, and the details of the kitchen and the appointments.

once insures its success. Prominently associated with the enterprise is Mrs. Edw. H. Barnes, who first suggested the idea of such a venture, and who has worked continuously, and with most practical results. The logs and all the timber used in the construction of the buildings and their free transportation to the grounds were secured by her. She drew the first design, suggesting to Mr. Downing the idea of a creole kitchen and has never ceased her practical interest. Through her personal popularity here and elsewhere she secured liberal donations for the erection of the structure, and has taken particular interest in the selection of the menu and the many delicious creole recipes that will be introduced upon them. She has been actively engaged in the finishing touches of the building and will continue her interest in the work. Mrs. Hagan has been unusually fortunate in the selection of her committee, and has had among others the earnest co-operation of Mrs. Grant Wilkins, Mrs. Sam Stocking and Mrs. Vassar Woolley. Mrs. Wilkins has been untiring in her assistance to the committee. The menu in the Creole kitchen for today is:

Oysters—half-shell.
Crab gumbo, a la Creole.
Green Turtle.
Tomato Concombre.
Trout Tenderloin, Tartar Sauce.
Stuffed Peppers, a la Creole.
Chicken Croquette, Shiraz Salad.
Sandwiches—Ham, Chicken.
Helen's Pickles and Condiments.
Beaten Biscuits.
Ice Cream. Cakes.
Cobana Coffee.
Iced Tea and Milk.

Some Queer Things. Mrs. James P. Field has secured for the colonial department some extremely interesting relics; keepsakes indeed that have behind them wonderful and romantic stories. They were sent to her as a special favor by Mr. George Walton Rebe, of Augusta, a bright young newspaper man and a son of one of the most aristocratic families in America.

One of these relics is a miniature of his great-grandfather, John Walton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. The other is a two-bracelets of massive gold, richly traced and set with miniatures. One of his grandmother, Mme. Levert, the fascinating and famous southern beauty, and the other of her daughter, Mr. Rebe's mother.

The picture of Mme. Levert was taken when she was a girl of sixteen, and shows a fascinating, though not a particularly beautiful face—full of delicate refinement and intellect. She was one of the great women of her day, and the remaining old beads of her day, and the remaining old beads of her day, and the remaining old beads of her day.

Mrs. HUGH HAGAN. time when such things were considered most forward on the part of a gentle lady. It was whispered behind the prim turkey-tail fans of southern ladies that she even went so far as to entertain actors and actresses in Paris, which assertion shocked the people so much that they went at once to hear about it all when she returned.

Mr. Rebe, it is said, has much of his grandmother's magnanimity and cleverness, and if he takes seriously to literature fine things may be expected from him.

The colonial exhibit in its completion will be a historic education in itself. Among the many quaint manuscripts to be seen is a diary of William Parker and among its late possessors may be mentioned John L. Porter, who was chief constructor in the confederate states navy, and designer of the famous ironclad Merrimack.

picture for publication. If it were homey it might be explained—no, I am wrong, because the vainest woman I have ever known were homey ones. She will read a paper at one of the congresses.

Miss Julia Taylor is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Henry Porter. She is a very pretty and attractive young girl, and her many friends here are delighted to see her again. Mrs. Walter Taylor will be with Mrs. Porter the first of October.

Miss Janie Smith, of Virginia, will be one of the national belles and beauties who visit in the work. No girl in society holds a more enviable place than she. She is beautiful, gracious and clever; she has any amount of tact and is so refined and so thoroughly sweet that the envious of her sex have never been able to criticize her.

Mrs. Denis and Miss Amy Denis, of New Orleans, are the guests of Mrs. J. Edgar Hunicutt.

Mrs. W. Allen Bates is still quite ill with typhoid fever.

Miss Annie J. Pratte, a charming young lady from Denver, Col., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. S. H. Melone, 116 Forest avenue.

Miss Ida Louise Mangham, one of the most brilliant of the young society women of Georgia, returned yesterday to Macon, after a visit to Miss Lizzie Lovejoy, of this city.

Rev. W. H. Dodge, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. M. Jones, at her residence on Cone street.

On next Tuesday evening, October 1st, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark L. Tolbert, 35 Luckie street, Misses Elsie and Mary J. Cliff Wilson will be married. Immediately after the ceremony the young couple will leave on an extended tour through the state.

The bride is a charming and accomplished young lady and has many admiring friends, while Mr. Wilson is one of the most trusted men of the Central Railroad and Banking Company.

At her beautiful home, the Buck place, on Peachtree, yesterday, Mrs. A. M. Moore gave an elegant luncheon in honor of Mrs. R. L. Foreman. Those present were: Mesdames T. R. Cobb, W. D. Ellis, Jr., Julian Field, Robert Maddox, Sanders McDaniel, Joseph Thompson, Henry Inman and Frank Winter. The affair was an elaborate one in every detail. It was 1 o'clock when the musical party sat down to an exquisitely arranged table, profuse in its superb decorations. The service, too, was none short of royal.

At each cover was a Parisian souvenir of solid silver. The guests and hosts were attired in colonial costumes rich in their finery and fetching in their antiquity of style.

Mrs. Moore was a gracious and thoughtful hostess.

Miss Lucy Langston, of Anderson, S. C., is visiting her friend, Mrs. Ridge, at 216 Auburn avenue.

A Richmond Wedding. A notable wedding took place here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The bride was Miss Madge Dorsey Ould, daughter of the late Judge Robert Ould, the confederate commissioner of exchange of prisoners. She is one of the most prominent society ladies in Virginia. The groom is Mr. William Francis Powers, a son of the Rev. Pike Powers, a well-known Episcopal minister of this city. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother. It was performed by the father of the groom. The bride is a half sister of Miss Mary Handy, one of the most beautiful young women in Virginia and who has made such a favorable impression in society circles here, in Baltimore, New York, Newport and lately in London.

The bride and groom were both dressed in white. The bride's gown was of white satin embroidered with fine old duchesse lace and her veil was caught back by a star of diamonds.

Vick's Publications. Vick's Magazine for September is an attractive number, and its special articles on "Chrysanthemums," "Garden Plants in the Window," "Rare Plants of Biscayne Bay," "Hardy Roses," "Sweet Peas," "Begonias," "Hardy Apples," "Smilax," "The Godetia," "Crisp Lettuce" and others are unusually interesting. Vick's fall catalogue is now out and will be mailed upon application. It contains a full description of the plants, flowers and shrubs to plant, all varieties of fall bulbs for home and outdoor culture.

HELD ON SUSPICION. The Police Have Seven Alleged Suspicious Characters Locked Up. The police have seven men under arrest at police headquarters charged with suspicion. Some of the men were arrested on the charge of being in the belief that they are crooks. Albert Frank, alias the Kid, was arrested and locked up last Friday by Detectives Leary and Conner. A charge of suspicion was entered against him.

ARE AFTER COUNCIL

Equal Suffragists Think Council Has Slighted Them.

THEY WANT A POLICE-MATRON

But the City Fathers Did Not Heed Their Petition—The Papers in the Hands of the Commission.

The Woman's Equal Suffrage Society of this city held its monthly meeting yesterday at the Unitarian church. It was one of the most important meetings that has been held for several months and the attendance was large, as the members expected to get something definite in regard to the petition that was presented before the ordinance committee of the city council.

A petition signed by nearly all the leading business and professional men in the city asking for the election or appointment of a station house matron was gotten up by the society. It was presented to the ordinance committee in July and nothing further has been done in regard to it.

Mrs. F. C. Swift, the president of the local association and the generally conceded leader of the suffragists in Georgia, was one of the active workers with the petition and it was she who presented the petition to the ordinance committee. She is very indignant at the manner in which the petition has been treated.

"We had all the principal business as well as professional men to sign the petition," said Mrs. Swift yesterday, "but it is not treating the association properly to lay aside the petition as the committee has done, without even discussing the merits of it."

"We are going to have something done about it, nevertheless. Several ladies and myself are going to every meeting of the council and we will be backing up in it. It is recognized properly. All the large cities in the United States have a police matron and it is a necessity in a city the size of Atlanta."

The women who are brought to the station house are searched by the men, and under the present system they are not treated with any more leniency than a man. If they happen to be a woman to look after the women and small children who are carried to the station house every day they would be better looked after.

There was also mentioned to the same effect presented by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the same time our petition was presented, and neither has been noticed. They are backing up in this movement, and if we do not carry it through we will have one consolation—that it received our best efforts.

"We appointed a committee to go to the next meeting of the council and present our petition and the one of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and we will continue to do so until we get a satisfactory answer."

The program for suffrage day at the exposition was also discussed during the meeting. The ladies have left the program committee a line of writing, and the program for suffrage day at the exposition was also discussed during the meeting.

The lady who is to make the leading talk on suffrage day is Miss Helen H. Gardner, who is a famous suffragist. She descended from a line of writers, and fighters and one of the oldest families in the country. She has led the suffragists in the north and east for several months in Virginia and has made such a favorable impression in society circles here, in Baltimore, New York, Newport and lately in London.

The bride and groom were both dressed in white. The bride's gown was of white satin embroidered with fine old duchesse lace and her veil was caught back by a star of diamonds.

THE DEFENDENT MOVES THAT THE JURY BE DISMISSED. The Arnold-Consolidated railway case is still on. Yesterday's session of the first division of the city court, Judge Van Epps presiding, was consumed in the hearing of the case. When court adjourned at the regular hour in the afternoon, Solicitor Hill had not finished the concluding argument in the case. He will resume his speech this morning, after which Judge Van Epps will charge the jury and send them to the box to agree upon a verdict.

In the forenoon proceedings an attempt on the part of the defendant's attorneys was made to have the court make an order excluding the jury from the courtroom on the ground that the customary rule of the court, under which the witnesses had been placed, had been violated. The motion for exclusion was argued at length by both sides. Judge Van Epps finally decided to charge the jury later on with reference to the point at issue.

Tuesday afternoon and returned a sealed verdict after being out a short time. This verdict was opened and read in open court yesterday morning and it was in favor of the defendant. The amount sued for was \$15,000 for bodily injuries sustained by the plaintiff on the Atlanta and West Point railroad near the union depot in 1883, while repairing cars.

The case of the Collins Brick Company against the Wilson Coal and Lumber Company was settled by a consent verdict. The case of H. T. Imman vs. J. W. Wingate and J. L. Moll was also settled by agreement.

Orders Made. On June 22d last, Ella Farmer petitioned the city court for an order directing the sheriff to arrest Henry Farmer and place him in jail for an indefinite time, for contempt of court. The order was made and carried out, Farmer being jailed. Several days subsequently, however, he was released because of his delicate state of health.

Yesterday Ella Farmer presented another petition to the court, showing that Henry Farmer went to work a few days after his release and had been at work ever since, continuously. Petitioner asks that the court order the defendant to appear on Saturday and show cause why he should not obey the original order of the court, requiring him to pay alimony as previously ordered by the court. He is also cited to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

J. W. Herschfeld presented a petition to Judge Lumpkin yesterday, praying for an injunction restraining Mrs. Ida Kapham from the use of certain rooms in the former's house at 48 Garnett street, alleging the defendant had violated the rental contract. The court ordered that the defendant appear in court on the 23rd and show cause why she should not be enjoined.

Diamonds, Sterling Silverware, Jewelry.

Spaulding & Co. Jewelers, State and Jackson Sts., Chicago, sep 17—tues thur sat fol n r m

WE ARE FULL CATCH ON. To the best bargain of the season. We offer choice of 500 Men's Suits made of blue and blue all-wool English Wales, perfectly trimmed and tailored, at \$12.50 A Suit.

EISEMAN & WEIL. Men's and Boys' Outfitters, 3 Whitehall St. INTERESTING TO ALL. It is interesting to know why Dr. Hathaway & Co., the specialists of 223 South Broadway, this city, are so successful. A few reasons will explain: They lead in their profession because they make it a study. Are the most popular because their motto is to honestly and thoroughly cure. Are the most experienced because they treat thousands of cases and see the results in the medical profession. Diseases that are the most successful because their treatments are new and unequalled in merit.

THE THOUSANDS OF CASES THEY HAVE CURED. THE RESULTS OF THEIR EFFICIENCY. Dr. Hathaway & Co. are regular graduates, and hold diplomas from some of the best colleges in the country, and also hold certificates from the State Board of Health. Their credentials are of the best and they make a true and genuine specialty of all special diseases peculiar to man and woman, including skin, blood and nervous troubles. Consultation is free either at office or by mail.

THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND. We offer You a Remedy Which Insures SAFETY TO LIFE OF BOTH Mother and Child. ROBBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND DANGER, MAKES CHILD-BIRTH Easy. Endorsed and recommended by physicians, midwives and those who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations. Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials. MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, Pa., U.S.A. sep26-ly-thur-sun-tu

Waffle Irons. Best in Atlanta. KING Hardware Co.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK. THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEvised. E. W. MOUNTAIN & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY, 67 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., and Richmond Va.



AMUSEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA THEATRE.

TONIGHT. Friday and Saturday, September 26th, 27th and 28th. Matinee Saturday.

The Inimitable Comedian, J. B. MACKIE.

In his very funny farce comedy, GRIMES' CELLAR DOOR.

Pretty girls. New music. Up-to-date specialties. The Goshawk quartet. Usual prices. Seats at Miller's, under Columbia theater. sep26-sun tues wed thur fri sat

ATLANTA'S FAMILY RESORT. NEW YORK ATTRACTIONS ONLY! 2 EVERY DAY TWO PERFORMANCES 2 ONE NIGHT ONLY. Afternoons at 2.30... Evenings at 8.15.

A GRAND BILL. PAPAINTA. The Sensational Myriad Dancer. PROF. DE BESSELE. Lightning Motion. GERTIE GILSON. New York's Magnet Series-Comed. THE FAMOUS JUDGE BROS. Athletic Marvels. FILLE. PROTO. Queen of all High Kickers. ILLER, BURKE & RANDALL. Grotesques. LITTLE ANNIE WILKES. In Her Inimitable Songs and Dances. JOHN M. HARTY. The Original Waiver Juggler. 13th Reg't Band of Brooklyn, N.Y. AD. KIRCHNER, Bandmaster. THE MONSTER ORCHESTRION. 60 Instruments in Selections all Day Without Stop. RESTAURANT open all day free, except during Vaudeville performances. EXCELLENT CUISINE. General admission, afternoon 25c, evening 50c. Orchestra chairs 75c, Box seats \$1.

MOONLIGHT. AT Lakewood. You will enjoy a ride to Lakewood, and on arrival a ride in sail, row or steamboat around the lake. ... It Is Nice... and many moonlight parties are finding it out. All visitors to the exposition must see Lakewood before returning to their homes. Lighted by electricity.

NO ADMISSION FEE. We Manufacture ALL KINDS OF TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, CASES, Etc. THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK. THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEvised. E. W. MOUNTAIN & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY, 67 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., and Richmond Va.

REMEMBER MY OFFICE 165 Peachtree Street. I will cure you unless your disease has reached that point beyond which there is no cure. Call and see me. Consultation free.

SOME SPECIALS. STOVES. From \$5.00 Up. KING Hardware Co.

RICHER AND HANDSOMER Than any ever produced. Our Clothes, Hats and Furnishings, we're talking about. Look over the stock; it's complete now, and see if you don't agree with us. One of two things we always mean to do: To sell you better goods than you get elsewhere for the same price; to sell you the same goods at a lower price than you get them elsewhere.

GEO. MUSE Clothing Co., Men's and Boys' Outfitters, 38 Whitehall St.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND.

MATINEE TODAY AND TONIGHT. FIRST GRAND PRODUCTION OF TRILBY.

—WITH— A. M. PALMER'S Unrivaled Company. Dramatized by Paul M. Potter, From Du Maurier's celebrated novel. Beautifully staged. Admirably acted. The success of the year in New York, Boston and Chicago. Seats at the box office of the Grand. No increase of prices.

TRILBY. Friday, September 27th, the famous dramatic.

SOPRANO MORESKA. And her talented company of artists. Usual prices. Sale opens Wednesday at Grand box office. sep26-sun tues thur fri sat

OUR FLAT. With a record of 100 nights at the Empire theater, New York. Management, Thomas W. Ryley. Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office.

EMILY BANCKER. And Company of Selected Comedians in the London and New York Success.

PHILLIPS & CREW COMPANY. Take pleasure in announcing to their friends that MR. JOSEPH HART DENCK Will give informal recitals every day at 11 o'clock at their warehouses. No. 37 Peachtree Street. No admission fee will be charged.

REMEMBER MY OFFICE 165 Peachtree Street. I will cure you unless your disease has reached that point beyond which there is no cure. Call and see me. Consultation free.

SOME SPECIALS. STOVES. From \$5.00 Up. KING Hardware Co.

REMEMBER MY OFFICE 165 Peachtree Street. I will cure you unless your disease has reached that point beyond which there is no cure. Call and see me. Consultation free.

THEIR WORK DONE

Over Two Hundred Workmen To Be Discharged at the Exposition.

CONDITION OF THE GROUNDS

Only a Few Finishing Touches To Be Made Before It Is Completed.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE NEARLY READY

Exhibitions Will Be Given in a Day or Two—Life Boats Have Arrived for the Lake.

A few touches more and the exposition will be complete. By the last of the week not a detail in the vast area will be unfinished.

Over two hundred workmen who have been employed for many months in grading and shaping the grounds will be discharged this morning. The army of laborers whose herculean efforts have brought the great enterprise to such a rapid completion will be decimated today and only a small force will be retained to do minor jobs about the grounds.

By the discharge of these men the fact that the officials regard the work as complete is assured. There is nothing more to be done and Chief of Construction Grant Wilkins will so inform them this morning.

Since the opening of the exposition discussion in regard to the condition of the exposition grounds has been general. From the perverted reports of those who have not yet seen the exposition the idea prevails throughout the state that the exposition is in no definite shape, that it is really not worth the while just at this time to make the trip, that the exhibits, buildings and grounds are in a condition of chaotic confusion.



A TROCADEAU BEAUTY.

This is the erroneous report circulated throughout Georgia and the south in regard to the exposition. It is true that the opening day found the exposition not exactly in a completed condition. The rugged edges had been smoothed off; there was a huge amount of finishing up work to be done, and this gave the whole place a rather incomplete appearance. The more critical and dyspeptic were inclined to pass harsh and unjust censures upon the grounds. Those not familiar with exposition work gave severe criticism.

Others experienced in exposition affairs were greatly encouraged over the outlook. It was said that the Cotton States and International exposition was in better shape on the day of opening than any show ever given.

Dr. Goode's Verdict.

Dr. G. Brown Goode, the head of the national museum and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is the government expert on expositions. He has attended all expositions in the world for some years past, and is thoroughly in touch and familiar with enterprises of this character.

"The Cotton States and International exposition," he said, "is more advanced than any exposition I have ever attended. In all European countries it is generally the custom for the officials to issue a mandate for the day of the opening of the fair. Sometimes the day of opening in foreign countries is postponed two or three times. This is a well-known fact. Everybody knows the condition of affairs in Chicago. The world's fair was not ready for two or three months. I mean by that not thoroughly complete.

"This exposition in Atlanta is far ahead of all previous shows in this respect and I am surprised to see it so near completion." This was said by Dr. Goode just before the day of the opening. All others familiar with exposition work, and other officials of the exposition upon the splendid appearance of the grounds.

Just One Week Old.

In spite of this petty criticism of some who had an idea that the smallest flywheel should have been oiled up and running on the day of the opening.



FROM THE OLD PLANTATION.

The 15th carried weight, and that impression has increased. Just one week ago this morning the grand pageant celebrating the opening of the state's great show made its way to the Magnolia City. The first week in the exposition has been passed. The exposition is now under full sail. During the seven days that have passed phenomenal changes have been made in all directions and those places which one week ago were rough and uneven have been smoothed and the whole affair placed in proper order.

Except for the placing of several exhibits, namely the Georgia state exhibit, the Mexican exhibit, the Costa Rica and Venezuelan exhibit and the Louisiana display.

and the finishing up of the Illinois, Massachusetts and New York state buildings, and a little work in the electricity hall and Georgia manufacturers' building, the exposition may be pronounced complete.

The committee on buildings and grounds realized this yesterday when they recommended that two hundred men, who since the beginning of the exposition, have been at work upon the grounds, be discharged.

Completed Exposition.

When the blue grass colors at day this morning they will find a thorough show.



THE 20th CENTURY GIRL.

They will realize that there is more to be seen than they could go over intelligently for six months. But for Louisiana's exhibit, which arrived yesterday, they will find the agricultural building practically complete. The tropical plants of Florida are arranged in artistic profusion, and the red honey bear snores away on the back of a gopher. Amid the jars of golden fruit and through the heavy palm branches thousands of bees dart in and out, for a Florida hive is on exhibition there.

Next door is the most conspicuous exhibition on the grounds. Arkansas comes with a supply of fresh apples and a grain display that opens the eyes of the boasting Californians. This exhibit gives the building a heavy pomological scent. Then the seaboard. Air-line comes in view, and hard by the state exhibits of North Carolina and South Carolina.

Forestry Hall Is Ready.

The mineral and forestry hall is complete in toto, and Dr. Fennell's organ tells the story of his triumph in its swelling strains. When the Kentucky editors reach the machinery hall they will be interested in watching the work for the preparation of the electric fountain. In some way one of the pipes burst several days ago and this is being placed in again. Otherwise the building is in shape. A few interior decorations in this department would not be amiss, however. There is always a crowd in the negro building. It is a busy scene there for those in charge are constantly adding to the attractive appearance of the exhibit. Yesterday a life size photo of Professor Booker T. Washington was swung in the space reserved for the Tuskegee school.

Life in the Liberal Arts.

For several weeks there was a heavy air of lethargy about the manufacturers' building, but this place is all astir and a collection of various exhibits that would be arranged.

Venezuela and Mexico are hammering away at the last touches of their exhibits.



THE DRUMMEY BABY IN HIS MAMMA'S ARMS.

away in the transportation hall. The display of these republics will be in order tomorrow.

The exhibitors who applied for space in the electrical building need stiff up their spines. The two large lifeboats known to the other buildings there is a death like stillness in this building. But there is hope.

Several weeks could be spent in manufactures and liberal arts to good effect and the government building is lined with the lore of all lands. It is an exposition in itself.

Yesterday the last piece of sculpturing was fixed in the fine arts building. About the Georgia state building there is much to be accomplished still, but that is another story.

So it is that only a few details here and there remain to be arranged. The absurdity of the statement that the exposition is not ready for the opening is laughed at by the exposition officials. Only a few more touches and the exposition will be pronounced a complete success.

The Life Saving Station. Lieutenant McClellan, of the revenue cutter service, who has been stationed at the exposition life saving station, is preparing to give his first exhibition the last of this week.

Because of some misunderstanding the building assigned to the life saving crew was not properly constructed for the purpose and a change was necessary. Because of this and the loss of some of the paraphernalia on the road the exhibits of life saving methods have been delayed.

The two large lifeboats have arrived, so that in case it is upset the boat will empty out all water and place itself in position again. Nine men have been detailed for the service.

The Fountain All Right. The center fountain in the middle of the big plaza flashed forth yesterday afternoon just before dark, showing it has been completed. The center of the fountain is constantly at work for several days arranging the different feed pipes and regulating the pressure. On the opening day the huge spraying of the fountain was prepared for playing and shot up an stream of twenty-five feet high. The six other fountains were arranged yesterday.

Speaking of fountains, the electric fountain will be ready to shine forth by the last of this week. The failure to operate was due to the bursting of a big feed pipe from one of the pumps. It is difficult to fix this under five or six feet of water.

A French Drawing Room. Monsieur Saulay, who has the French section under supervision, has prepared a

luxurious looking corner in the east end of the manufacturers and liberal arts hall. It is made to represent a French drawing room and the materials are of the richest nature. Rugs, divans and curtains of the most valued and luxurious kind have been spread about with picturesque effect.

Other features of the French exhibit will consist mainly of scientific instruments and appliances. An interesting display comes from the Pasteur Institute.

To Tear Down the Trestle.

By recommendation of the buildings and grounds committee, the report of which was read yesterday afternoon during the session of the executive committee, Chief of Construction Grant Wilkins has been authorized to demolish at once the trestle across Clara Meer.

It may be, however, that the structure will be left until the big blocks of marble to be placed before the Georgia state building can be brought over. One of these blocks will weigh fourteen tons and the other will weigh seventeen tons. It will be decided today whether these huge blocks of marble shall be brought across the lake. In the meantime the unsightly trestle is doomed to speedy destruction.

Resolutions to Gilbert.

During the session of the executive committee yesterday afternoon resolutions of thanks to Supervising Architect Bradford Gilbert were introduced by Dr. Spaulding and unanimously endorsed.

The following was the resolution: "Resolved, by the board of directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, That its members, as a body and as individuals, desire to express in the very strongest terms their thorough appreciation of the work of Architect Bradford L. Gilbert and the prominent satisfaction he has given in his work; that we especially commend his work as a most talented and accomplished master architect, and not only his taste in design, but also his very unusual business excellence."

The resolutions conclude with thanks and remarks appreciative and emphatic.

Captain Dosier's Mission.

The appointment of Captain J. S. Dosier, of the Governor's Horse Guards, as chief of the watch force on the exposition grounds was confirmed yesterday afternoon by the board of directors.

Captain Dosier will have charge of a large force of watchmen and will see to the protection of the buildings during the day and at night.

NOTES AT THE FAIR.

The programme boy is a bright spot on the landscape at the exposition, although not against the prevailing background of white and gray this active youth in crimson and blue is a spectacle that simply ravishes the eye.

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simply an attraction in a Midway show. But not all of his former glory has faded. There lingers yet much of that majesty of bearing which characterized him a ruler. He is seventy-two years old, and he shows his age. As I peeped into his tent yesterday he bowed in a hurried fashion as if anxious to make friends at once. He wore a loose negligee shirt, a pair of blue trousers and was without shoes. His brown face was wrinkled and his strong hands were clasped about his knees.

He tried to show me that he did not mind my intrusion, but I could see that all such visits wearied him greatly. The great old aristocrat, sitting there in solitary glory, presented a spectacle not without pathos to demasch at once the trestle across Clara Meer.

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KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

His has been an exciting life. Wars, skirmishes, massacres and fierce engagements have been mere incidents of his long career. Now all this is past. Two Strikes rules nothing, not even his own will. He has learned enough of the art of civilization to tell when people call upon him, but in his heart the stout old son of the forest would greatly prefer to live alone.

As he walked along the Midway he gazed with contempt upon it.

Have you ever witnessed the first dawn of a living picture upon the primitive mind? Yesterday a party of visitors from the States wandered into the crowded Tocadoero on the Midway to watch the vaudeville performance. Presently the living pictures, a splendid series, were put on. The audience, half of them, were endeavoring to grasp the situation. They did not understand the great deal of the pictures and were sadly disappointed when the last of the pictures was put on.

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Diamonds

Are said to be as good as money. In point of value they really are, and though not quite as useful, they are much more ornamental and more to look at. The purchase of these gems is a most satisfactory way of investing money, for they not only give constant pleasure to the wearer, but rarely depreciate in value. We have a rare collection of gems of the first water, at all prices, according to size, and will be pleased to quote prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

california wines

do you know that for a mere song you can buy wines for table use? don't cost much more than water—and what a difference! come and let us tell you about them—whiskeys, too

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& bickart.

marietta and forsyth sts.
hello! No. 378.
"the big whiskey house."

OPIUM

MORPHINE HABITS
Positively Cured in
ten to twenty days.
WOMAN'S REMEDY COMPANY
409 N. W. Peachtree St.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DO YOU KNOW

That we carry every-
thing for the use of

Artists and Painters?

F. J. COOLEGE & BRO.,
No. 12 N. Forsyth Street.

SATZKY,

Merchant Tailor,
11 E. Alabama St.

Has a full line of foreign woolsens. Fit
and satisfaction guaranteed.



KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,
Lead all Competitors.
Salesroom 40 Marietta St.
ATLANTA, GA.

OIL STOVES

50c Each.

KING

Hardware Co
Tableware

Was never before handled
with such a mastery hand.
Triumphs at every turn. Bet-
terment for us—and you. The
throngs that come are de-
lighted. Who doesn't come
misses the best China selling
Atlanta ever knew.

Cut Glass.

See their sparkle and
beauty. We show exquisite
prices in every artistic cutting.

Dobbs,

Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St.

IRON FENCE

Very cheap to enclose Ceme-
teries.
Catalogue
free
J. W. Rice, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEELED HIS WAY RESCUED FROM TORMENT

Old Man Friday Rolled His Wheelbarrow
from Chicago to Atlanta.

HE IS A VETERAN TRAVELER

Before the War He Rolled a Wheel-
barrow to California—He Talks
of His Many Experiences.

That good old man Friday, of wheel-
barrow fame, is apparently having quite a
pleasant stay in Atlanta since his ar-
rival the early part of the week.
Friday is a veteran roller of the wheel-
barrow, and since the early days of his
life has found pleasure and fascination in
this particular avocation of life. He has
traveled many miles between the hand-
les of the barrow, and though he has
encountered many hardships and dangers
and has reached a good old age, he still
proposes to follow his strange profession
and continue his work for the remainder of
his days.

Friday left Chicago several weeks ago
and with him he pushed his old barrow
the entire distance to Atlanta. Through
rain and shine, over hills and across deep,
muddy swamps, through sparsely settled
country and through crowded cities, he
followed the roads to Atlanta in order that
he might be present at the opening of the
exposition.

Friday left Chicago without bread or
change of clothes, and like the apostle of
old, carried not even scrip in his hand.
Everywhere he stopped he was either en-
tertained by the good country people or
paid a meagre sum for his stay, and he told,
with which he paid his lodging. In many
places he was royally received by the cu-
rious who had been advised of his coming
through the newspapers. In other places
he was turned away from the village with-
out food and had to beg his way for
miles. In his barrow he carried a coffee
pot, tea kettle and other kitchen furniture,
in which he cooked his meals when for-
tune was against him and he could not
obtain anything already cooked. When he
reached the city he was followed by a
large crowd of boys, who poked fun at
the strange old man. This he says was
the case almost everywhere he stopped,
and he has now become accustomed to the
greetings from the youngsters.

In many respects Friday is a very weird
character. He is bent with old age and
his shoulders greatly bend under the in-
creasing load of time. He is well com-
pacted and is a close student of human
nature. His story of a wheelbarrow trip
across the plains years ago is interesting
and his manner of telling it only adds to
it. Here is what he says about the first
trip:

"Many years ago," said Friday, "I found
myself stranded on the prairie near
Council Bluffs. My horse had been stolen,
my outfit was gone and I had nothing
wherever to buy me anything at all. I
was in a bad fix generally, and was about
to despair when a happy thought struck
me. A boy came along who was rolling
a wheelbarrow, and then it was that I
determined to go in search of gold in Cal-
ifornia and carry all my tools and cook-
ing utensils in a wheelbarrow.
"Early one spring morning I left Council
Bluffs and in front of me I pushed a
wheelbarrow that had been constructed
especially for the occasion. I set out to
cross the plains and finished the task in
just one hundred and fifty days. I reached
Hagtown with one ounce of bacon, four
ounces of shirt and one ounce of powder
of energy. It was the most difficult feat I
have ever undertaken and one that nearly
cost me my life. How I lived through the
heat and dust of the desert I can't say,
but I did manage to exist in some sort
of fashion. I not only made the trip my-
self, and forded swimming rivers and
crossed arid wastes, but I saved the life
of a noble woman and her two children.
For this I'm grateful that the trip was
undertaken and shall never regret the
hardships endured.

"Mrs. Owens and her two children had
been lying on the sands of the desert for
several days when I found them. They
were without water and provisions and
were just barely alive. My feet were
blistered and I, too, was about to die for
thirst and want of cooling drink. But I
did not hesitate to take them and place
them in my wheelbarrow and push them
alone. Every two or three steps I had to
sit down and rest, and was finally re-
luctant to see a wagon coming in sight.
The driver took Mrs. Owens and the children
and placed them in the wagon and carried
them across the desert. The ground was
deep in sand and the bones of animals
that had perished were lying so thick that
I could have walked the entire distance
without having gotten off the bones. It
was a terrible trip.

"I will be in Atlanta some time and will
see the exposition. The trip from Chicago
was made in good time and I saw a new
portion of the country. I will return the
same way as I came."

When Friday reached the city he was
almost in rags and his appearance was in
evidence that he had seen pretty rough
times while en route to the city.

Fall medicine is fully as important and
as beneficial as spring medicine. Hood's
Sarsaparilla should be taken at this season to
keep the blood pure and the bodily
health vigorous.

The St. Charles.

Boulevard and Ponce de Leon avenue,
within easy walking distance and within
easy reach of the city. The hotel is a
new, with electric bells, baths and every
convenience and comfort. Every room has
outside air. European plan with first-class
dining hall and bar. Rates, \$1.50 per day
and reasonable prices for meals. Special rates by the week or
month. Take Boulevard Ponce de Leon
cars from center of the city. Address P. O.
Box No. 54. POWELL & CO., sep 22-103

1497—TELEPHONE.

Broyles & Son, Law Office.
Subscribers are requested to correct their
list from 1894. W. T. GENTRY, Manager.
Sep 24-1w

George Latham,

Lawyer.
Will practice in the Superior Courts of
Fulton, Clayton, Carroll, Carroll, Cov-
etta, Douglas and DeKalb counties. Also
in the Supreme Court and the United States
District and Circuit Courts.
Room 10, Temple Court.
Atlanta, Ga.
sep 1-1m

Old School Books
Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39
Marietta street.
sep 1-1f

We have the best gentleman's solid gold
watch in the world for \$50. Maier & Ler-
kele.
thurs fri sun

Pleasant to the Taste.
In the manufacture of the Windisch-
Muhlhauser Beer the very best imported
hops and the finest malt are used. No ele-
ment is lacking in its manufacture. That
would tend to make it the finest and purest
beer on earth. It will stimulate you into
activity, develop appetite, assist digestion,
cure you of insomnia and completely tone
up your system. If you don't believe it,
try it.

Old and New School Books
Bought, sold or exchanged at John M.
Miller's, 39 Marietta street.
sep 1-1f

EVERY JOINT IN THE BODY BACK-
ED BY RHEUMATISM.

Could Not Move His Arm and Was
in Constant Pain—A True Story of
a Remarkable Cure.

William F. Maier, No. 13 Park place,
Zanesville, O., writes: "About a year ago
I had to quit work on account of rheuma-
tism. I had the disease in my hips, back
and arms—in fact in every joint in my
body. The pain was intense, and I suffer-
ed the most excruciating agony. My doc-
tor could not do anything for me, and I
tried every remedy that could be suggested;
none of them did me any good, and finally
my joints became stiff and sore. At
times I could not move my right arm and
was in constant pain. I procured a bottle
of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and within
a short time was completely cured. I am
free from stiffness and pain, and can cheer-
fully recommend Munyon's Remedy as the
best I have ever known.
"Munyon's Rheumatism Cure acts al-
most instantaneously, curing many ob-
stinate cases in a few hours. It is guaranteed
to cure rheumatism in any part of the body.
Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in
from one to five days. It never fails
cure sharp shooting pains in the arms,
legs, side, back or breast, or soreness of
any part of the body in from one to three
hours. It promptly cures lameness, stiff
and swollen joints and all pains in the hips
and joints. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica,
lumbago or pain in the back are speedily
cured. It seldom fails to give relief after
one or two doses. The cure is invariably
cures before one bottle has been used.
"Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy
Company, of Philadelphia, puts up specifics
for nearly every disease, which are sold by
druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

MINING ENGINEERS.

A Convention Is To Be Held Here
Next Week.

The southern mining convention will be
one of the big events of next week at the
exposition. It will meet next Tuesday and
will remain in session two days.
A committee of citizens and exposition
directors has been engaged in preparing
for the convention. Nearly two months
ago it was announced that the convention
would meet here and the big committee
was selected to prepare for the conven-
tion. It has held several meetings, at
which State Geologist Yates and Secre-
tary G. W. Parker, of the mining depart-
ment of the government, were present. It
is expected that about 250 delegates are
to be present.

The convention will be held in the audi-
torium at the exposition grounds. The
committee having the matter in charge
has arranged the following programme and
list of speakers:

Dr. Eugene A. Smith, state geologist of
Alabama, president.
Vice presidents and secretaries to be
proposed at preliminary meeting Septem-
ber 24th.

"The Appalachian Range"—Professor
Goldsmith B. West, Washington, D. C.
"Methods of Mining"—W. W. Brewer,
Atlanta, Ga.

"Pyrites and Phosphates"—Professor
John M. McCandless, Atlanta, Ga.
"Sampling and Assaying of Ores"—Pro-
fessor John M. McCandless, Atlanta, Ga.
(Supplemental).

"Rare Minerals of the South"—Henry C.
Demming, Harrisburg, Pa.

"Capital in Mining"—Hon. J. H. Bagley,
New York.
"Chemical Treatment of Ores"—Profes-
sor N. P. Pratt, Atlanta, Ga.

"Hydraulic Mining"—Dr. Arthur Weid,
Dahlgren, Va.

"Advantages of Permanent Organiza-
tion."
Committees will be recommended on res-
olutions, finance, publication and perma-
nent organization.

Subjects and speakers will be allotted to
first and second sessions, first day, and first
session, second day, as hereafter agreed
upon.

A general invitation has been extended
to all mining engineers to participate in
the convention, as it embraces matters
of general interest as well as those of a general
business nature.

Railroad Ticket Scarescrows.
The printed matter on the average rail-
road ticket is technical enough to scare
many people, if their lives were long
enough to read over and think over the
numerous clauses and provisos. Crows
would never get a square meal if they
looked at the clauses on the poles in the
cornfields.

The average citizen, however, knows
enough of American constitutional law
to pay no attention to the scarecrow
clauses on railroad tickets put there by
the orders of the English owners of our
Georgia railways to frighten the unwary
into paying high prices for transportation.
People who travel should see the At-
lantic ticket broker at the depot, East
Wall street, and get correct information.
Railroad tickets to almost every point of
the continent at greatly reduced rates.
They pay good prices for unused tickets.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried
remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for
children's teething. It soothes the child,
softens the gums, allays all pain, cures
wind colic and is the best remedy for dia-
rrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Southern's Exposition Trains.
The rapid transit trains of the Southern
railway between Atlanta and the expo-
sition grounds are made of regular trains
and the public has made known its grati-
tude to that great system by continuous patron-
age. The truth is, if a person goes out on
these trains he uses them returning. There
is no jam, no waiting in the streets, there is
no jam, no stopping; the fare is but ten
cents.

All these trains leave from the east end
of the union depot next to the Markham
house, and from the exposition grounds
they depart from the terminal, which ad-
joins the transportation building.

Fine watch and jewelry repairing by
skillful workmen. Maier & Berkele, Jew-
elers, 31 Whitehall street.
thurs fri sun

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window shades,
furniture and room molding. 40 Marietta
street. Send for samples.

FINE LIVERY.

The Finest Horses, Carriages, Etc.
Boarding Horses a Specialty.

W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his
cars. If a person goes out on these
trains he uses them returning. There
is no jam, no waiting in the streets, there is
no jam, no stopping; the fare is but ten
cents. Genuine satisfaction call on Jones,
Nos. 23 and 35 South Forsyth street.

Notice.

Before getting cots call on me; either to
rent or to sell; furnished complete; prices
sure to interest you. 28 Marietta street. W.
C. Ford.

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39
Marietta street.
sep 1-1f

"Bright eyes, healthy complexions and a
vigorous system result from using Ango-
tina Bitters. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G.
Stegert & Sons. At all druggists."

Second-Hand School Books
At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39
Marietta street.
sep 1-1f

Exposition knives and forks 50c and \$1.25
per dozen. Maier & Berkele, 31 Whitehall
street.
thurs fri sun

Gentlemen's
fashionable
neck dressings.

you see only here and at the exclusive haberdashers, go for much less
than the customary cost.

A grand gathering of 185 dozen new autumn effects in English
and French de Joinvilles—new Tecks—new graduated and
straight four-in-hands—new English club bows—new
string ties woven in one piece—in the oriental effects
—new Scotch (clan) plaids—in black and every proper
color and correct contrast—all pure silk in the very
newest weaves—ties sold on other occasions and other
places for 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, marked for this inaugu-
ral event 50c and \$1.00.

Today—tie day—bargain time—your time to se-
cure a season's supply—at

Eads-Steel Co

EDUCATIONAL.

Atlanta Law School—Regular Lectures.

Hon. Logan E. Blackley, Practice, Legal Ethics and Humorous Phases.
Andrew J. Cobb, A. B., B. L., Dean, Equity, Wills and Constitutional Law.
Charles A. Read, B. L., Common and Statute Law.
Hooper C. Alexander, Contract Relations.
Archibald H. Davis, B. L., Pleading, Criminal Law and Agency.
Alexander C. Hull, B. L., Corporation, Evidence and Torts.
For Catalogue apply to Andrew J. Cobb, Esq., 408 Equitable building.
sep 26-thurs sun

EDUCATIONAL.

Lycett's CHINA PAINTING Studio

Atlanta, Ga., (22nd year in Atlanta.)
Lessons in all branches at reduced prices
during the summer months. Royal Worcester
raised gold, figure painting, and all
other effects taught. Studio cooled with
electric fans. Kith and colors furnished
free to pupils. Write for information. Large
stock of china to select from. tf.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
Business College

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The oldest and largest business school in America.
Time short, instruction thorough. 4 Penna.
Building, 120 N. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
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409 KISER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.
Portrait and landscape painting and deco-
rative work.
Portrait painting a specialty.
Lessons given in drawing and painting at
reasonable rates.
Studio open from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and
from 3 m. to 6 p. m. Visitors welcome.
sep 2-2m

NORWOOD INSTITUTE.

A Select Boarding and Day School for
Girls.
The fourteenth session will begin Wednes-
day, October 1, 1895. Number of pupils
strictly limited. Application for admission
should be made early. Address Mrs. Wil-
liam D. Cabell, principal, Washington, D. C.
sep 10-2m

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
New York, Southampton (London),
Bremen.

SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED.
New York, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples,
MEDITERRANEAN LINE
Oelrichs & Co., New York; R. D. Mann
& Co., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.
June 23-1f Tues thurs sat.

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47 THOMAS ST., ATLANTA, GA.
Formerly of London and Philadelphia

Fresco Painter and General Decorator

Will be pleased to make estimates
on all classes of fine work.

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64 FOREST AVENUE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Elaborate Home-Like Accommodations.
Strictly first-class board. Fully furnished
furnished, large airy rooms, (something
you can't get at any other hotel). Hot and
cold water baths on every floor.
Electric bells in every room.
Every morning breakfast city and exposition
grounds, on one of the most beautiful
streets in Atlanta. Rates, with board \$1.50,
\$2 and \$3 per day.
Take Courtland street electric cars
free to and from 64 Forest avenue,
meets all trains.

PINE FOREST INN, Summerville, S. C.

Opens Sept 1st, 1895.
A first-class winter resort in every re-
spect. Electric lights; elevators and all
modern improvements for comfort,
convenience and pleasure. Climate unsur-
passed. Situated on the South Carolina
and Georgia railway, twenty-two miles
from Charleston. For terms and circulars
address W. G. LEBREW, manager,
Summerville, S. C.
Proprietors,
Charleston, S. C.

sep 15-6m

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivaled as a health and pleasure re-
sort. Invigorating ocean breezes full of
life-giving ozone. New plumbing, per-
fect drainage and all the comforts of the
modern home.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.

F. N. PIKE, Manager.
June 1-2st sat-sun-cure-thurs

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64 FOREST AVENUE.

EXTRA FINE AND REASONABLE.
Every modern convenience; on street car
line to exposition; five minutes of depot
and five minutes to exposition grounds.
Lodging with or without meals. Rates \$1,
\$2 and \$3; special rates by the week and
to parties. This marked 64 FOREST
AVENUE meets all trains. sep 2-1m

The autumn inaugural
today. It's one of those
half-yearly season starters, when
the latest London modes, such as

50C
and
100C

Today—tie day—bargain time—your time to se-
cure a season's supply—at

Eads-Steel Co

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